

# THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

VOL. XX.

CYNTHIANA, KY., DECEMBER 1, 1870.

NO 39.

## CYNTHIANA NEWS.

A. J. MOREY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS.  
The CYNTHIANA NEWS published weekly  
\$1 per annum in advance.

Rates of Advertising	
PER SQUARE OF 10 LINES.	
One insertion	\$1.00
Three months	4.00
Six months	7.50
Twelve months	10.00
Obituary Notices	6.50

Job Work, executed with neatness  
and dispatch, on reasonable terms.  
The News has been incorporated by  
the Legislature of Kentucky and can pub-  
lish Legal Advertisements.

## Kentucky Central Rail Road.

UP TRAINS.  
Leave Covington at 7.30 A.M. and 1.40 P.M.  
Arrive at Cincinnati at 10.25 A.M. and 4.35  
P.M.  
Arrive at Lexington at 12.00 Noon, and  
6.10 P.M.  
Arrive at Nicholasville at 12.45 P.M. and  
8.55 P.M.

DOWN TRAINS.  
Leave Nicholasville at 4.30 A.M. and 1.00  
P.M.  
Leave Lexington at 7.00 A.M. and 3.00 P.M.  
Arrive at Cincinnati at 8.35 A.M. and 4.35  
P.M.  
Arrive at Covington at 11.30 A.M. and 7.30  
P.M.

Both trains run through between  
Covington and Nicholasville.

C. L. DONNALLY,  
Resident Dentist, Cynthiana, Ky.  
Office on Pike street, over Cox's Dry  
Goods Store.  
May 27-11.

H. L. SMITH,  
WHOLESALE GROCER  
AND  
LIQUOR DEALERS.  
No. 19 & 21 Pike street, Covington, Ky.  
Storage and Commission  
March 26

B. K. REYNOLDS,  
Distiller and Manufacturer  
Pure Bourbon  
AND  
Rye Whisky.  
Boyd's Station,  
HARRISON COUNTY, KY.  
December 16, 1861-13.

## Desirable City Property for Sale

I have just purchased the  
Harrison Hotel and intend to sell it  
to apply all his time, talent, attention and  
money to the keeping of First Class Hotel,  
a desire of selling the House and lot of  
ground, containing 6 acres, upon the corner  
of Main and Mill streets, in Cynthiana, Ky.,  
and being the same property, occupied as a  
residence by Leon Gibson. The House is a  
good substantial brick, in good repair,  
and has all the necessary conveniences, con-  
sisting of Kitchen, smoke-house, &c. A  
water falling well of water is upon the lot,  
and a large and well selected assortment of  
fruit trees, grape-vines and currant bushes,  
beauty and adorning the premises. Per-  
sons desiring this description of property  
will do well to call upon the undersigned  
(at his Store House upon Main Street), who  
will take great pleasure in giving all desired  
information, or if desirable will accompany  
any such persons as may wish to purchase  
over the entire premises. Terms reasonable.  
Payments easy. Call on or address  
H. C. NEIDEL,  
Main Street, Cynthiana, Ky.  
Jan arr 6 1870.

John L. Lehman,  
CONFECTIONER,  
No. 507 Madison Street,  
COVINGTON, KY.

Weddings and Parties furnished in  
the Latest Styles.  
June 8, 1870.

Queen City Copper Works  
Rooney & Shaddinger,  
(Late of James H. H. & Co.)  
Coppersmiths,  
S. W. Cor. Pearl and Lawrence  
CINCINNATI, Ohio.  
Manufacturers of  
ENGINE & DISTILLERY WORK  
Of all kinds, such as  
Alcohol Stills, Columns, Pumps of  
all kinds, Steamboat Coal Oil,  
Chemical & Brewery Work  
Soda Fountains and Generators made to  
Order and Repaired at Short Notice.  
March 25-11

H. L. SMITH,  
WHOLESALE GROCER  
AND  
LIQUOR DEALERS.  
No. 19 & 21 Pike street, Covington, Ky.  
Storage and Commission  
March 26

LADIES' BAZAAR,  
No. 33 East 5th Street,  
COVINGTON, KY.

LADIES' Hair Goods in every variety  
Ladies' Hair Brushes, Combs, Hairpins,  
Curriers, Crimpers, Hair Dressings, Hair  
Restoratives, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.  
ANY DESIGN IN  
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER  
All work warranted as represented.  
MRS. A. BURT,  
P. O. Box No. 66, Covington, Ky.  
March 26, 1870-13.

Subscription to the Cynthiana  
News \$2 a year in advance.

## H. D. FRISBIE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Coal  
Youghiogheny, Coalburg and Honey-  
well coals. As is well known, I can and  
will undersell any and every other coal  
dealer. I mean what I say when I say I will  
sell for cash only, as I cannot and will not  
sell on credit to any one.  
November 25, 1869.

DREXELIUS & MABUS  
Fashionable  
Merchant Tailors  
AND DEALERS IN  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,  
SOUTH-EAST COR. MADISON & SIXTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
March 24, 1870.

MANHOOD.  
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED  
JUST published, second edition, Dr.  
LEWIS, (254 pages). The Medical  
Companion and Guide to Health, on the  
radical cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Seminal  
Weakness, Impotency, Mental and Physical  
Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., etc.,  
the Venereal and Syphilitic Maladies, with  
plain and clear directions for the  
speedy cure of Secondary Symptoms, Gon-  
orrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases  
of the skin, such as Scrofula, Eczema, Erysip-  
elas, Blotches and pimples on the face and  
body, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, in-  
duced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.  
The celebrated author, in this admirable  
Treatise, clearly demonstrates, from a forty  
years' successful practice, that the alarming  
consequences of self abuse may be radically  
cured; pointing out a mode of cure not only  
simple, certain and effectual, by means of  
which every sufferer, no matter what his  
condition may be, can be effectually cured,  
cheaply, privately and radically. This  
Book should be in the hands of every youth  
and every man in the land.  
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope—  
Price 50 cents.  
Address,  
DR. LEWIS,  
No. 7 Bevel St. New York.  
40 years' private practice.  
March 10, 1870-13.

CHEAP FRUIT CANS!  
Guttering,  
Roofing Sheet-Iron,  
And Tin-Jobbing, of all kinds  
Shop second door from the Corner of  
Main and Court Street.  
Call at 100 Main.  
J. HOSSLI.  
September 1, 1870-13.

Robert Wood & Co.  
PHILADELPHIA  
ORNAMENTAL  
IRON WORKS  
Garden & Cemetery Adornments,  
AST. WROUGHT IRON AND WIRE  
RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES,  
VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS,  
HALES, SUMMER HOUSES,  
IRON STAIRS,  
Spiral and straight, in every variety of  
pattern. New and improved styles of Hay  
Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall  
Dividers, &c.  
PATENT WARE WORK.  
Ratings, Store Fronts, Door and Window  
Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.  
BRONZE WORK.  
Having fitted up our Foundry with special  
reference to the above class of work, we  
are now prepared to fill with promptness  
all orders for Bronze castings of Statuary,  
colossal, heroic, and life size.  
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.  
The largest assortment to be found in  
the United States, all of which are executed  
with the express view of pleasing the taste,  
while they combine all the requisites of  
beauty and substantial construction.  
Purchasers may rely on having all articles  
carefully boxed and shipped to the  
place of destination.  
Designs will be sent to those who wish  
to make a selection.  
May 3, 1870-13.

J. AND A. FENNELL,  
(Opposite Commercial Bank.)  
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of  
Saddles, Harness, Trunks,  
Valises, Carpet Sacks, Bridles, Collars,  
Brushes, Combs, Spurs, Blankets, and ev-  
ery thing in the Saddle and Harness line.  
May 27-11.

J. B. Kirkpatrick.  
COOPER.  
DEALER IN COOPERAGE,  
Between Scott and Madison, and  
Seventh and Eighth Sts.,  
In rear of Brewer's Coal Yard.  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Keep constantly on hand, and make to  
order Cooperage of all kinds and sizes.  
Repairing promptly attended to on short  
notice.  
April 11

Joseph Woolwender,  
Wagon Maker.  
WORKED respectfully inform the citizens  
of Cynthiana and vicinity, that he is  
prepared to do all kind of work in this line,  
such as making wagons, plows, buggies,  
and every thing usually made by a wagon  
maker.  
Repairing done on short notice.  
Terms reasonable.  
Shop on Walnut Street, with Geo. Herz.  
September 13, 1870-13.

CHEAP BOOTS.  
I will make up work at the following  
Cincinnati Prices:  
Fine Boots \$20.00.  
Kip Boots \$8.00.  
Call and get measured on Main Street,  
Cynthiana, October 13, 1870-13.

## SIMMONS'

The symptoms of Liver com-  
plaint are uneasiness and pain  
in the side. Sometimes the  
pain is in the shoulder, and  
is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach  
is affected with loss of appetite and sick-  
ness, bowels in general constive, sometimes  
alternating with lax. The head is troubled  
with pain and dull, heavy sensation, con-  
siderable loss of memory, accompanied with  
painful sensation of having left undone  
something which ought to have been done.  
Often complaining of weakness, debility,  
and low spirits. Sometimes, some of the  
above symptoms attend the disease, and at  
other times very few of them;  
but the Liver is generally the  
organ most involved. Cure the  
Liver with  
DR. SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator,  
A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted  
to be strictly vegetable, and can do no  
injury to any one.  
It has been used by hundreds, and known  
for the last 35 years as one of the most re-  
liable, efficacious and harmless prepara-  
tions for curing Liver affections. It taken  
regularly and persistently, it is sure to  
cure.  
Dyspepsia, headache, jaun-  
dice, costiveness, sick head-  
ache, chronic diarrhoea,  
affections of the bladder,  
campydesia, affections of the kidneys,  
fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the  
skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or  
depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or  
pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever  
and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in back and  
limbs, asthma, erysipelas, leucæ affec-  
tions, and bilious diseases generally.  
Prepared only by  
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,  
Druggists, Macon, Ga.  
Price \$1; by mail \$1.25.  
Sold at the Drug Store of  
JOHN W. RENAKER'S.  
July 21, 1870-13.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.  
R. H. Kline, M. D., at the PHILADELPHIA  
CANCER INSTITUTE, 331 Arch Street, Phila-  
delphia, Pa., and E. D. Talbot, A. M., M. D.,  
28 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,  
are making most remarkable cures of  
Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers,  
by new principles—Cancer Antidotes—that  
remove the largest Cancers and Tumors  
without caustic, cutting or burning medi-  
cines, and with but little pain.  
No other TREATMENT SHOULD BE USED.  
For particulars, send for a circular, call  
upon or address either of the above.  
Dr. Kline will be with Dr. Talbot, Octo-  
ber 15th and 16th.  
September 29, 1870-13.

HENRY ECKENROTH  
MANUFACTURER OF  
HUMAN HAIR,  
Wigs, Switches, Curls, Peffs, Cigars,  
DIAMOND DUST, &c.  
SHAMPOONING, CURLING AND HAIR  
CUTTING.  
No. 541 Madison Street,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Separate Room for Ladies and Children  
October 20, 1870-13.

D. SELLIVAN,  
Painter & Glazier.  
I am prepared to do work in my line of  
every description. Painting Houses inside  
and out—Paper Hanging and Glazing, &c.,  
and every thing connected with the busi-  
ness.  
I can be found at my residence above the  
Depot, in Cynthiana.  
October 6, 1870-13.

James M. Tisdale,  
Attorney-at-Law,  
OFFICE, NO. 8 WEST 6TH STREET  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Business promptly attended to in  
Cincinnati Courts.  
September 24, 1870-13.

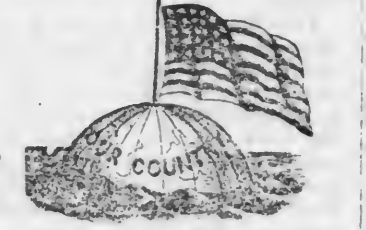
J. J. GOOD,  
AGENT FOR  
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE,  
Keeps on hand all kinds of Machine Nec-  
essaries, Threads, Silks &c. Does repairing  
and adjusting of Sewing Machines, also  
Ginsmithing, Key Fitting, Jobbing and Re-  
pairing of all kinds. Store on Pike street  
Cynthiana, Ky.  
July 22-13.

NEW REMEDY!  
WAYNE'S  
DIURETIC AND ALTERNATIVE  
ELIXIR OF  
BUCHU, JUNIPER,  
AND  
ACETATE POTASH,  
A new and valuable preparation for the relief  
and cure of Gravel, Irritation of the Blad-  
der and Urinary, Dropsical, Rheumatic,  
and Gonial Affections, Pain in the  
Back and Loins, &c., &c., &c.

F. E. SUIRE & CO.  
Wholesale Druggists,  
N. W. COR. FOURTH & VINE STREETS,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
October 20th 1870.

## CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, - - - DECEMBER 1, 1870.  
A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



The Cynthiana "News" has the  
largest Circulation of any Paper in Harri-  
son county, or in the Sixth Congressional  
District.

[For the Cynthiana News]  
BERRYVILLE, Nov. 21st, 1870.  
The Prussian School System Con-  
tinued.

In relation to the maintenance of  
the schools, the law makes the fol-  
lowing provisions:

1. A suitable income for teachers,  
and a reasonable annuity for them  
when past service.
  2. A building for the purposes of  
teaching and exercise, properly laid  
out and kept in repair.
  3. Suitable furniture, books, and  
everything necessary for the lessons  
and exercises.
  4. Pecuniary assistance for indi-  
gent scholars.
- A reasonable but certain recom-  
pense is afforded to the teacher  
while laboring and when superan-  
nuated; and some assistance is af-  
forded by the public bounty for the  
widow and orphans of this most re-  
spectable and honored laborer for  
the public good.

The law then looks to the com-  
plications which are essential in a school  
house; which are a healthy situa-  
tion, rooms of sufficient size, well  
ventilated, and kept with the great-  
est neatness. Every school has a  
garden, and this garden is made  
available to the scholars for instruc-  
tion in botany and horticulture. A  
gravelled court must be laid out in  
front or rear of the school for ex-  
ercise.

All landholders, tenants and house-  
holders, contribute, in proportion to  
their property, to the support of the  
schools. The scholars, according to  
their means, or the funds of the  
school, which may be greater or  
less, pay school fees. No teacher  
collects the fees, but this must be  
done by the committee. Children  
are permitted to contribute a fund  
for the education of others too poor  
to pay their portion of the charge.  
There are some schools in large  
places entirely free to the poor.

No teacher is allowed to engage  
in any other occupation without  
special permission; and that is  
never granted except perfectly con-  
sistent with the peculiar decorum of  
the teacher's station.

The committees are legally re-  
sponsible for all the expenses of the  
schools and management of funds.  
The province of primary, interme-  
diate and high schools, together  
with the Universities, is recognized  
to be nearly the same in Prussia as  
in this country, except that the  
Prussian system aims at higher ob-  
jects than the common schools do  
here, and employs more definite  
means for the peculiar ends of in-  
struction.

Special care is taken to inculcate  
in the young the duty of obedience  
to the laws, fidelity and attachment  
to the Sovereign and State, in order  
that these principles may combine to  
produce in them the sacred love of  
country.

No kind of punishment which has  
a tendency to weaken the sentiment  
of honor is ever inflicted. Corporal  
punishments, in case they be neces-  
sary, are devoid of cruelty, and in  
no case injurious either to modesty  
or health.

Incorrigible scholars, or those  
whose example or influence may be  
pernicious, after all the resources of  
paternal authority, joined to that of  
the teachers, have been exhausted,  
are expelled, in compliance with the  
judgment of the school committee.  
By making the pupils themselves  
as they advance in age, assist the  
teacher in maintaining order in the  
school and in hearing recitations,  
they begin to feel that they are use-

## ful and active members of society.

The teachers are required to choose  
the methods best adapted to the nat-  
ural growth and improvement of the  
youthful mind; the methods which  
gradually and constantly enlarge  
the understanding of the pupils, and  
not such as instill merely mechanical  
knowledge. It is the duty of the  
school committee to inspect the  
methods adopted by the teachers  
and to aid them with their advice.

Parents may submit complaints to  
the higher authorities charged with  
the superintendence of the schools,  
and these complaints must be ex-  
amined into with the greatest care.  
But they are bound not to oppose  
any obstacle to their children  
conforming exactly to the rules es-  
tablished in the school. And they  
are legally bound to second the  
views of the teachers, to fulfill all  
their obligations towards them, and  
to furnish the children with every-  
thing necessary for their studies.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]  
(From the Mobile Register.)  
The White Issue.

We have held, as our readers well  
know, that the XVth Amendment  
and negro suffrage forced on the  
North, would prove the Radical  
Nemesis—that here was the rock on  
which the party would split and go  
down. The recent elections in sev-  
eral large "loyal" States go far to  
prove the justice and judgment of  
the opinion. The Democracy of  
Pennsylvania took openly the white  
issue, and although the XVth Amend-  
ment threw 15,000 negro votes to the  
Radical side, the result proved a  
popular majority of several thou-  
sand, and on the Congressional vote in the  
State. The Philadelphia Age, the  
leading organ of the white policy,  
has called attention to the fact since  
the election and claims that the  
Democratic majority is directly due  
to the white issue. In other words  
the vote proved that although the  
XVth Amendment added 15,000  
black votes to the Radical ticket,  
that ticket lost so many white Re-  
publicans in consequence, that the  
Democracy held the majority in the  
State. Some of the Northern Rad-  
ical papers are now confessing that  
the negro policy was a blunder. For  
instance, the Franklin Repository,  
commenting on the article of the  
Philadelphia Age, says:

The Democracy owe to the negro  
vote their triumph in this part of  
the State. We do not mean, by any  
means, that the colored voters voted  
for the Democratic candidates; they  
had far too much good sense for  
that. But we mean that by reason  
of their exercising the right of suf-  
frage, so many of those who hitherto  
voted and acted with the Republi-  
can party, this time voted with the  
Democracy as to enable them to  
elect their ticket. There is no con-  
cealing or denying this humiliating  
fact.

And again, on this matter, the Age  
comments as follows:  
This is an open endorsement of the  
stand taken by the Democracy of  
this State in opposition to the XVth  
Amendment. We declared the  
white men of this State were op-  
posed to negro suffrage, and would  
exhibit that opposition, if allowed  
to do so, at the polls. The Radicals  
were aware of that fact, and hence  
they rushed the amendment through  
a Legislature, the members of which  
had not been chosen with reference  
to that issue. But at the last elec-  
tion white men had a chance to ex-  
press their opinion, and they did so  
in such a positive and unmistakable  
manner as to force a confession of  
the meaning of the verdict, even  
from the Radical journals. Fifteen  
thousand negroes in the State voted  
for the Radical members of Congress,  
and yet the Democratic majority on  
the Congressional ticket will be be-  
tween six and eight thousand. In  
this city, more than five thousand  
white men deserted the Radical party  
on this negro issue, and if a fair re-  
turn had been made of the vote  
polled, we would have carried the  
Democratic ticket by from fifteen  
hundred to two thousand votes. The  
Repository is right in saying that at  
the recent election, "many of those  
who hitherto voted and acted with  
the Republican party, this time voted  
with the Democracy." And it is a  
correct in attributing the change to  
the negro policy of the Radical party.  
That was the straw which broke the  
camel's back. White men had been  
cheated by the adoption of the XVth  
Amendment, and expressed their  
feelings and indignation at the polls  
in all parts of the State. The Dem-  
ocratic party acted wisely in stand-  
ing fairly upon the white man's  
issue. Such a course added materially  
to its strength at the present time,  
and opens the future for action of a  
still more definite character. The  
Radicals cannot halt the negro ear  
to which they are chained. They

## must push the negro still more prom-

inently into the foreground of State  
politics. When that is done, white  
men will look still more confidently  
and trustingly to the Democratic  
party as the defender of their rights,  
and the negroized Radical organiza-  
tion will pass away forever. The  
Radicals fashioned the negro club.  
It will break their own heads.

So much for the effeminate policy  
of "accepting the situation," and af-  
firming the nauseous dogmas of Rad-  
icalism as "settled issues." The  
forty millions of white people in the  
United States will not consent that  
a permanent share in the responsi-  
bility of Government shall be ac-  
cording to a race distinct from their  
own. The late Senator Douglas  
struck a vital chord in the heart of  
the nation, when he pronounced  
ours "a white man's government?"  
white in its origin, its interests and  
its destinies. The XVth Amendment  
indeed has but presented a counter-  
part issue to that one which Mr.  
Seward declared constituted an "ir-  
repressible conflict." The Radical  
party will soon have no further use  
for the negro, and then the political  
negro will drop to his level, and be  
swallowed up in the no longer con-  
strained white sentiment of the na-  
tion. Meantime, the Radical has  
tied a millstone about the neck of  
the negro that is hastening his fate.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.  
THURSDAY, November 24.

There was considerable excite-  
ment at the London Stock Exchange  
yesterday, a rumor being current  
that a hostile dispatch from Russia  
had been received by the Govern-  
ment. The English Foreign Office  
subsequently denied that any reply  
from Russia had been received. The  
English Cabinet yesterday decided,  
it is stated, to adopt a more mod-  
erate tone toward Russia, and seek to  
conciliate. A special dispatch says  
the reply of Gortschakoff to Gran-  
ville's note, and a dispatch from Odo  
Russell containing Bismarck's reply,  
were read. It is reported that Gort-  
schakoff, while refusing to withdraw  
his note, and insisting on the deter-  
mination of Russia to adhere to her  
position, expresses his willingness  
to submit the question to a Congress.  
Bismarck recommends a Congress to  
decide the question, after the termi-  
nation of the present war. It is be-  
lieved that Turkey is anxious to  
avoid a conflict with Russia, and is  
urging the Great Powers to con-  
sider the demands made by Russia.  
The London Post has information  
confirming the report that Italy will  
act in concert with England and  
Austria. To an address of a Lithu-  
anian regiment the Czar of Russia  
replied on Tuesday, "I hope there will  
be no war, but if God wills it you  
will prove your known devotion."

Advices from St. Petersburg repre-  
sent that commercial circles remain  
confident that peace will not be  
broken with England. The latest  
reports of military movements in the  
north of France are quite encourag-  
ing for the French. It is reported  
that the Prussians besieging Mont-  
medy and Mezieres have suddenly  
gone toward the interior of France.  
The commands of Bourbaki, Flery  
and Michel, in the north of France,  
have been suppressed, and the en-  
tire district assigned to Gen. Farrer.  
On the 13th inst. the sharpshooters  
of Gen. Trochu's army made a re-  
connaissance from Paris as far as  
Champanne, three miles southeast of  
Vincennes. At that point a large  
body of Prussians were encountered,  
and after a short fight dislodged, and  
the stores collected there destroyed.  
The Parisians returned to Paris with-  
out serious loss. Dispatches from  
Versailles state that several skirm-  
ishes had occurred south of La  
Loire, in all of which the French  
were successful. The entire force  
of the army of the Loire is estima-  
ted at about 300,000. The equip-  
ment and discipline is said to be  
perfect. A great battle is immin-  
ent in the vicinity of Etampes.  
Advices from Paris state that provi-  
sions are very scarce, and that the  
deaths average 1,800 weekly, three  
hundred being from small-pox.

FRIDAY, November 25.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg  
says Prince Gortschakoff's reply to  
the British and Austrian Govern-  
ments is very conciliatory. It ex-  
plains the pacific meaning of the  
previous declaration, and affirms that  
Russia craves peace generally, and  
in the East especially. It would be  
impossible to maintain it without a  
common understanding, and Russia  
shrinks from being separately from  
the other powers. A special corre-  
spondent at London says a Cabinet  
crisis is imminent, owing to the dif-  
ference of opinion as to the policy  
to be adopted toward Russia. A  
meeting will be held to-day which  
will be decisive. It is thought Gran-  
ville will be obliged to retire, and  
Earl Russell will succeed him.—  
Should Russell come into office it  
is said war will be declared im-  
mediately. The Government has issued  
orders for all men belonging to the

## naval steam reserve to repair to

their vessels at once. A dispatch  
received from Versailles says the  
Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is rap-  
idly advancing. The bombardment  
of Thionville was furious on Wed-  
nesday night. Part of the town was  
in flames. The villages in the vicini-  
ty have been burned. The Prus-  
sian advance force, between Dou-  
court and Beaumont, have been  
driven back to Roze. The losses of  
the French in the conflict were  
light. A special dispatch from Brax-  
elles states that all hope of an ar-  
mistice has been abandoned, and  
that a very important movement of  
all the Prussian armies is about to  
take place. The Tours Government  
has issued a circular to the diplo-  
matic agents abroad, in which it is  
stated that the Government remains  
in the same position in regard to  
the new efforts to obtain an armis-  
tice as it did on the former occasion,  
and maintains as the basis of an ar-  
mistice the revictualing of Paris and  
a general election in France. The  
North-German Parliament met yester-  
day.

A Feline Homeric.  
The following poem was published  
some time since in the Golden Era.  
It is Homeric in its style and com-  
plete in itself.

On a pine wood shed, in an alley  
dark, where scattered moonbeams  
shifting through a row of tottering  
chimneys and awnings torn and  
drooping, fell, strode back and forth  
with stiff and tense-drawn muscles,  
and peculiar tread, a cat.

His name was Norval; on yonder  
neighboring shed his father, caught  
the rats, that came in squads from  
streets beyond Dupont, in search of  
food and strange adventure.

Grim war he courted, and his  
twisted tail and spine upheaving in  
fantastic curve, and claws distended,  
and ears flatly pressed against a  
head thrown back, defiantly told  
of impending strife.

With eyes agleam, and screeching  
blasts of war, and steps as silent as  
the falling dew, young Norval crouched  
along the splintered edge, and gazed  
a moment through the darkness  
down, with tail wagging triumphantly.

Then, with an imprecation and a  
growl—perhaps an oath in direct  
vengeance hissed—he started back  
and croaked in hoarse, like a letter S,  
or rather like a C, inverted, stood,  
in fierce expectancy.

'Twas well. With eye balls glar-  
ing and ears aslant and open mouth  
in which two rows of fangs stood  
forth in sharp and dread conformity,  
slap up a post from out the dark be-  
low a head appeared.

The dreadful tocsin of infernal  
strife young Norval uttered then  
with face unblanched, and nose-ache  
standing straight before his nose, and  
tail flung wildly to the passing  
breeze, stepped back in cautious  
invitation to the foe.

Approaching each other, and with  
preparations dire, each cat surveyed  
the vantage of the field. Around  
they walked, with tails uplifted and  
backs high in air, while from their  
months in accents hissing with con-  
summing rage, dropped brief but awful  
sentences of hate.

Twice around the roof they went in  
circle, each eye upon the other intently  
bent; then sideways moving as it  
went with cats, gave one long drawn,  
terrific, savage y-e-e-o-o-w, and buckled  
in.

The fur flew. A mist of hair hung  
o'er the battle field. High above the  
din of passing wagons rose the dread-  
ful tumult of the struggling cats.  
So gleamed their eyes in frenzy that  
to me, who saw the conflict from the  
window near, might else have plain  
but gory stars, that moved in orbits  
most eccentric.

An hour they struggled in tempe-  
stuous fight, when faint and fainter  
grew the squall of war, until all  
sound was hushed. Then went I  
forth with lantern, and the field sur-  
veyed—what saw I?

Six claws, one ear—of teeth, per-  
haps a handful, might else except a  
solitary tail. That tail was Norval's;  
by a ring I knew it. The ear was—  
but we'll let the ear pass. The tail  
will do without the ear.

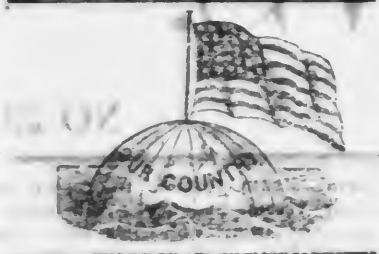
A city correspondent contributes  
this to our juveniles:

My little boy, six years old, and my  
little girl, eight, were looking at the  
clouds one beautiful summer evening  
watching their fantastic shapes, when  
the boy exclaimed, "Oh Minnie! I  
see a dog in the sky!" "Well, Willie,"  
replied the sister, "it must be a sky-  
terrier!"

Boston has in the post-office eleven  
females employed in looking after  
the mails. About the total female  
population in this part of the coun-  
try are occupied in the male busi-  
ness outside of the post office.

Some girls are like old muskets.—  
They use a good deal of powder, but  
won't go off.





The Cynthiana "News" has the largest circulation of any paper in Harrison county, or in the Sixth Congressional District.

## FOR STATE AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce D. H. W. AND SMITH, as a candidate for re-election to the office of State Auditor, subject to the decision of the next State Convention, Nov. 24, 1870.

## MISSOURI.

The election which has recently taken place in Missouri, in which the Democracy have been so gloriously triumphant, something near eighty thousand white men will be enfranchised, having been deprived of their rights as citizens since the close of the war; and had radicalism continued in power in that great State, they would never have been permitted to vote, unless they had violated their sentiments of right and voted to suit radicals.

For this privilege, therefore, of exercising the rights given to them and handed down to them, by their fathers, who had the courage and hardiness to settle in Missouri among the first, and assist to drive back the murdering and thieving savages they are not now under any obligation to the radicals. And when they have been enrolled and begin to march under the great Democratic Banner, and when they come to cast their first vote, let that vote be cast in opposition to all unconstitutional Amendments, from the first to the last which have been fraudulently enforced against the people.

Let them vote—  
First. For a triumphant White Democracy.  
Second. For State Rights.  
Third. Down with radicalism.  
Fourth. Down with Radical Un-constitutional Amendments.  
Fifth. For Repudiation of the Bonds.

If Mongrelism with all its load of sin, and all its family quarrels, can exist after all the people are permitted to vote, it will do so by some other power than can be found on earth. Its doom has been sealed.

Missourians will assist in the political extermination of the squad, for no men ever lived, who were more faithful to principle, than the people of that great State. Attention eighty thousand—Forward march.

As a finale we copy the following from the Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian: "The infamous little mud-puddle quacker, a drake, has resigned his position as United States Senator, so-called, from Missouri, to accept the position of Judge of the Court of Claims. Surely Missourians—true ones—had reason to keep last Thursday as a day of huge thanksgiving."

## GRANT'S BLUE COATS IN KENTUCKY.

We learn from our exchanges that U. S. Grant has sent soldiers to Kentucky. We notice from a Washington letter in a Cincinnati radical paper, that he has determined to use all the "force which Congress would give him in executing the laws in the South, and punishing all members of lawless bands that could be arrested." This determination on the part of Mr. Grant has been brought about by reports made to him by so-called respectable radicals from Kentucky—men who have been working night and day, to induce the President to send troops back to Kentucky, ever since they were withdrawn, that they might be used no doubt for partisan purposes.

These men have succeeded to a certain extent, so far as relates to Kentucky, and they have no doubt been assisted by that beautiful specimen of so-called democracy, yelped Stevenson; if not directly, they have indirectly, by his utter inability or seeming want of moral courage to administer the laws. Soldiers have been sent to Lexington and Lancaster. They go there to intimidate the people. And this is done in the name of liberty, law, and order.

The reasons that bring about this

condition of affairs are simply that some two or three men have been killed in Kentucky, and the rascals who done the mischief have not been arrested, at least no evidence has ever been laid before Mr. Grant that they have been arrested and brought to trial. The impression is made upon the mind of the reader of northern radical papers, that all these murders have been committed by unrepentant rebels, and that they have the sympathy of the Democracy of the State, and therefore cannot be arrested—that none but rebels are banded together for evil in the South.

Let us see, Rockcastle county is a very strong Union Radical county. Two murders were committed there recently, and we would not hesitate to make a small wager, that both of these outrages were perpetrated by radical Union soldiers. Again, Lancaster is in Garrard county, and the county and town are each strong Union and Radical. This section of country has been noted for its number of loyal outlaws and radical murderers, and perhaps it is right and proper that Grant should send a number of his raimidons to catch these beautiful loyal gentry, and bring them to justice, as it would have been declared partisan persecution for the State authorities to have brought such to grief, doubtless. Every man should assist in bringing outlaws to arrest and punishment, and every good man will; but no true Kentuckian will justify sending soldiers to Kentucky to catch a few misbegotten scoundrels, who have by their adroitness evaded the law and escaped arrest by fleeing to the mountains.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is well able to catch and punish every wrong-doer within her borders, and the party in power are by far the most clamorous for an impartial and stringent administration of the laws of the State, and we defy any radical print to show to the contrary.

No, these soldiers are sent to Kentucky to ferment discord and bring trouble upon us, that Grant and his mongrel crew may rob and oppress the people needlessly. He thinks doubtless, that his character has not already been made sufficiently infamous by his ignorance and meanness.

Why don't Mr. Grant turn his attention to his particular friends in Texas, who are murdering by wholesale—slaughtering innocent people without a cause? Is he mad because Gov. Hoffman, of New York beat him, and out-generated him? And does he now determine to scourge our people with his blue-coated pestilence?

He should not forget that his days are numbered, so far as his and his party's power is concerned; and that the people will hold him responsible for his acts. He must not put his trust in the words of his radical friends of Kentucky. They cannot tell the truth.

## EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

MONDAY, November 28.

A rumor was in circulation in London yesterday that Russia had declared war, but it proved unfounded. Prussia has made a tender of her good offices as mediator. The Russian Minister now in New York stated that Russia would not recede one jot from her position. A dispatch from Tours states that on Friday the French won a great victory near Vendome. The Prussians were repulsed with great loss, retreating toward Chateau Dun. The French took 500 prisoners. The Government has dispatches announcing engagements along the whole front, and both flanks of Paladines' lines, in all of which the French were victorious. An engagement took place on Saturday at the village of Boves, near Amiens. The French repulsed the Germans with the bayonet, and the latter lost heavily. Gen. Harzen, now at Berlin, states that when he left Versailles, on the 17th inst., not a single siege gun was in position, and that not a fort could be taken by regular siege.

TUESDAY, November 29.

It is reported that it has been agreed that the Black Sea question shall be settled by a Conference of the powers interested in the Paris Treaty of 1856. A conciliatory protest from the Italian Government was sent to St. Petersburg on Saturday. The English Cabinet yesterday agreed that Prince Gortschakoff's last dispatch should not be considered as removing the question from the sphere of diplomacy. Austria is reported not unfavorable to a conference. Tours dispatches announce a severe engagement in progress. French victories along the line are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed and are retreating. A dispatch from Tours says the French won a great victory at

Moreuil, twelve miles south of Amiens, on Sunday. Later dispatches from London claim that the Germans were successful around Amiens, and that they have occupied the place. On Saturday afternoon the Garibaldians, while on their march from Pasques, came upon the outposts of the Prussians' rifles, which they attacked and compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed. On Sunday another engagement took place, in which the French lost three hundred and fifty killed and wounded and the Prussians fifty.

WEDNESDAY, November 30.

The London Telegraph states that Russia has decided to withdraw her demands, and submit her proposition to the decision of a Conference. A London dispatch says there was some sharp fighting, Monday, along the country between Pithiviers and Montargis. It was said the French were generally successful, having captured many prisoners and one cannon. A dispatch from Tours says that the right wing of the French army made six simultaneous attacks on the German left on Monday, and were successful in five of these actions. A dispatch from Versailles says the French on Monday attacked the Germans between Montargis and Pithiviers, and were repulsed, the Germans taking a thousand prisoners. The Duke of Mecklenburg is near La Mauz, where Keraty has a French force of twenty seven thousand men. The Prussians occupy Evereux, and are in great force in the valley of the Eure. Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens. Gen. Bourbaki has assumed command of the 19th Army Corps.

## HARRISON COUNTY STATISTICS.

According to a statement from the Auditor of State, to the Sheriff of Harrison county, we find that—

The total valuation of property amounts to \$5,720,070.  
Total tax collected from the county for the State, \$30,392.08.  
Total amount to be collected for county purposes, \$21,125.  
Total amount of taxes for all purposes, State and county, \$51,519.08.  
184,655 acres of land, valued at \$1,311,116.  
431 town lots, valued at \$907,350.  
6,391 horses and mares, valued at \$372,600.  
1,459 mules, valued at \$73,570.  
46 jennies, valued at \$1,060.  
9,401 cattle, valued at \$207,430.  
67 stores, valued at \$155,500.  
Value under the Equalization law, \$828,990.  
Value of vehicles, &c., \$26,800.  
Value of gold, silver, and other metallic watches and clocks, \$25,440.  
Value of gold and silver plate, \$9,800.  
Value of pianos, \$10,490.  
Number of hogs over six months old, 7,157.  
Amount of taxable property owned by negroes, \$38,705.

(From the Covington Journal.)  
WILLIAMSTOWN, KY., Nov. 22, 1870.  
Snow, six inches deep, now covers the ground here.

The Town Hall roof is finished, being covered with zinc, by Jacob W. Monnt. Mr. James Zinn, carpenter, has nearly completed laying the floor.

Mr. P. T. Zinn, merchant, has exchanged his house and lot, (his former residence on Main street,) for the house and lot owned by Capt. B. T. Rigg, on Cynthiana street, and has removed to the latter.

Dr. W. G. Frank has rented of Capt. B. T. Rigg, and moved to the residence lately occupied by Mr. P. T. Zinn.

Mr. I. N. Slade, tailor, formerly of Crittenden, late of Williamstown, is now a citizen of Covington. He is a good workman.

Mail and passenger omnibus leaves Williamstown for Walton, at 8 o'clock every morning; but Sunday; leaves Walton for Williamstown 3 o'clock, P. M., same day. Leaves Williamstown for Covington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning every alternate day. O. P. Hogan, proprietor; William H. Childers, driver between Williamstown and Walton; George W. Rose, driver between Williamstown and Georgetown.

Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, appointed by the last Methodist Conference, South, to the Williamstown Circuit, resides in this place. He is well received.

David Boys, an excellent brick mason and our worthy fellow citizen, having been engaged in his profession, in Greensburg, Indiana, the first part of the year, and in building our Town Hall, the latter, is now working on a job for Dr. J. M. Wilson, which, perhaps, will be the last one the cold weather will permit him to finish this year. If our county was peopled all over with such men as David Boys it would rank number one in the State.

Mr. James Zinn, who has very neatly, mechanically, and scientifically done the wood work on and within our Town Hall, is one of our most exemplary citizens, and is worthy of notice.

Messrs. Lawrence Cavanaugh and William A. Conner, two worthy gentlemen and carpenters, are about completing a dwelling house for—Buscarello, on the pike, nine miles above to wn, near Major Bracht's, the second building they have erected this year. They are good carpenters and worthy men.

John T. Sheriff, Esq., will move in a short time, to his new house, built the present year, by Mr. Cavanaugh, near Elliottsville; his brother Henry and family, with whom our bachelor

friend Sheriff resides, will go with him to keep the new edifice from being turned into a bachelorium.—may children's voices be the music of its chambers for many years to come.

John Allen Williams and a daughter of Mr. Bethel Baxter were married last week, rather against the will of Mr. Baxter.

The grist mill of Cunningham & Collins, Williamstown, cannot run on account of the lack of water.

The mill belonging to J. J. & F. Carder, at Elliottsville, will run yet for a few days perhaps. Wells and cisterns are very low—many dry; springs yet afford water for family use. Water enough in the branches for stock yet. Strange statement to make while the snow covers the ground.

Very few fields in Grant county have been seeded in wheat, or any other small grain this fall. Flour will be scarce here next year, if farmers should fail entirely to sow small grain. The cause of this is, they have been unable to plow and prepare the ground for the reception of grain.—Many who attempted to do so, abandoned it.

James Hutchinson of Cynthiana, late of Covington, sold not long since, his Thomas Lemmon farm, near Dry Ridge, Grant county, at \$50 per acre.

## Mite Society.

The next meeting of the M. E. Mite Society will be held at the residence of B. C. Day, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at seven o'clock. All are invited to attend.

## Attention, Coal Burners.

When the North winds blow, and the snow falls upon the earth, and everything presents a frozen, frosty appearance, coal is in demand, because it brings a glow of warmth and a smile in the eye of all who have plenty. Thus coal, at that season, is cash, and it is much more essential than any other material of consumption, which must be purchased.—Therefore, coal is cash—and as cash is essential to a coal yard in Cynthiana or elsewhere, I have concluded to adopt a new rule, to save my customers from annoyance, which I desire to adhere to, to-wit: that the money must come with the order, or that the bill go with the coal cart, and returned with it. It is expected that all employees connected with coal delivering will treat my patrons with politeness and respect, and any who are reported to have gone opposite to the right in this respect, when reported to me, will be discharged. I propose, and do sell coal at a small margin. All individuals in doubt as to the cheapness of my coal, who will call and see me, I will convince them that I sell coal cheaper than it can be bought in Covington.

H. D. FRISBIE.

## Democratic Meeting in Robertson.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Robertson county, held in the Court-house, in the town of Mt. Olivet, Ky., on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1870, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the city of Frankfort, on the 31 day of May next, the following persons were selected as delegates:

Hon. V. B. Frather, Eldridge Kenton, Esq., Dr. E. M. Taylor, Hon. Duncan Harding, Capt. S. G. Rogers and Maj. N. A. Tilton, who were unanimously instructed to cast the vote of Robertson county in said Convention as follows:

Governor, Hon. Thos. L. Jones.  
Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Emory Whitaker.

State Auditor, Hon. D. Howard Smith.

State Treasurer, Hon. J. W. Tate.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. H. A. M. Henderson.

Register of the Land Office, Hon. James A. Dawson.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish copies of the proceedings to the CYNTHIANA NEWS, Cincinnati Enquirer, Maysville Bulletin and Carlisle Mercury, with a request to publish the same.

Adjourned.

## The Dissatisfaction of the People.

The New York Evening Post (Republican), in commenting upon the result of the late election, says: "The people are disgusted at General Grant's subservency to notorious back politicians, monopolists and political traders of all kinds; they see with jealousy his open interference in elections at the dictations of these persons; and with disgust his support of men notoriously unfit for public trusts. They were promised a reform of the civil service, and they see the President dismissing from his Cabinet the very men who were friendly to that reform; they elected General Grant because he was independent of the politicians, and welcomed his accession to the Presidency because of his public assurances that he would not suffer the politicians to rule; and they are bitterly disappointed at seeing him openly complying with the demands of the very class of political traders and managers who have been the bane of the Republican party, and whose predominance makes its greatest danger."

## Insurance—Kenton Insurance Company of Kentucky.

CYNTHIANA, KY., Nov. 1870.  
V. SHANKLE, Esq., President—Dear Sir: I desire to return you my thanks for the prompt manner in which your Company adjusted and paid me the loss on my dwelling of \$2,000, covered by a policy in your Company, and take great pleasure in recommending the "Kenton" as a prompt and reliable Home Company, worthy of the patronage of our people.

Respect fully, JOHN M. LAHR.  
R. M. COLLIER, Agent, Cynthiana, Ky. dec. 17-0-11

## Burial of the Burbridge Victims.

We learn from the Frankfort Yeo man, that the funeral of the Burbridge victims at Frankfort, last Saturday, "was the largest and most interesting ever witnessed in this city. At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, an escort consisting of two military companies from Lexington, the corps of cadets from the Kentucky Military Institute, and the Valley Rifles of Frankfort, in all about two hundred and fifty men—were formed in front of the Capitol Hotel. A beautiful funeral car, adorned with evergreens and white flowers, upon which were borne the three coffins containing the remains, stood in the midst of these soldiers. All the streets were crowded with citizens on foot and in vehicles, and when the procession moved to the cemetery the town was almost entirely deserted. We were not mistaken in our

issue of Saturday in saying that everybody would take part in this funeral; for our expectations were more than realized in the universal attendance. At the cemetery, Elder Jos. D. Pickett, of Lexington, offered an earnest and eloquent prayer, after which three volleys of musketry were fired over the graves, and the procession returned to the city. This demonstration had no semblance of a political character, and was not designed to inflame the passions of any person or party. It was a simple act of justice to the memory of three innocent men, whose lives were taken without trial, and without the authority of any Christian law or precedent. It was "due to the State of Kentucky and to the Government of the United States that some expression, testifying a belief in their innocence and a horror at the savage manner of their death, should be made by the people; and we are glad now to announce that it has been well and truly done."

The Brevity of Life.  
"Tis not for man to trifle, life is brief,  
Our age is but the falling of a leaf.  
We have no time to sport away the hours,  
All must be earnest in a world like ours,  
Not many lives, but one have we,  
How sacred should that one be!"

And still how many fritter away their lives unable to fill any useful purpose, because some lingering disease miffs them for it, and they neglect or refuse to use the remedies within their reach. God in his wonderful arrangement of nature has provided an antidote for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, and by the aid of science, the medicinal virtues of certain herbs, roots and bark have been combined, and the result is now known all over the civilized world as MISLER'S HERB BITTERS. It thoroughly purifies the blood, invigorates the nervous system, elevates the standard of all the vital forces, and sustains a most healthful tone of the entire human organization. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

A Body and mind Diseased.  
Such is Dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are so intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and derangement are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

In dyspepsia and transmuting operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not momentary. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when immediate stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthy invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile the secretion is soon brought within proper limits and the biliary organ is kept cool and its tone is regulated. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs, and colics. The best safeguard against all diseases is bodily vigor, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes. November 19, 1870—1mo.

## GRAND OPENING.

Of all the new styles of  
MILLINERY GOODS.  
A. E. WEBB'S,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Hats, Ribbons, Flowers Feathers, Black and Colored Velvets, Cloaks, Cloaking Velvets, Lace, Corsets Mourning Gowns, Veils, &c.

Milliners and the Public are invited to examine the largest stock of Millinery Goods in the city before purchasing. September 22, 1870—2mo.

## LAST CALL.

All persons indebted for County and State Taxes, are requested to come forward and settle at once. I can not wait any longer. I am compelled to settle with the State and you must pay up or I can not.

JAS. N. FRAZER.

S. H. G.

November 3, 1870—11.

## STOVE AND TIN TRADE

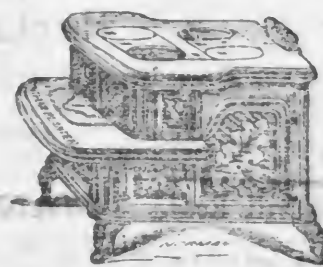
J. E. SMITH,

Successor to Shannon &amp; Co.

MAIN STREET, CYNTHIANA, KY.

Has now on hand the largest assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves, ever brought to this city, which he is prepared to sell lower than the lowest.

## THE EXCELLENT,



## COAL AND WOOD STOVES.

Early Bird,  
New Star,  
Alaska,  
Lady Gay,  
New Allegator,  
California,  
New Kentuckian,  
Common Sense,  
Sylph,

## PARLOR COOK STOVES.

Sun Beam,

## HEATING STOVES.

Rose Bud,  
Eclipse,  
Alaska Cannon.

I am prepared to furnish any range in the United States at the lowest price.

Call and see me

MAIN STREET,

Where you can buy a Stove at any price, from \$15 to \$115. Odd plates furnished for any stove.  
Wholesale buyers will please examine our Stock of

## Tin ware

Before purchasing elsewhere.

If you want Stoves, Tinware, Sheet Iron Work, Roofing, Gutters, Lightning Rods, &c., call on  
November 3 1870.

J. E. SMITH.

## DRY GOODS.

## WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL DRY GOODS

76 and 78

West Fourth Street.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. H. JOHNSON & CO., have adopted the system of advertising their House over the counter and "call each day sell a line of goods at a sacrifice in price equal to the cost of double-column newspaper advertisements, thus giving the Trade the benefit of this large outlet.

Our stock is one of the most comprehensive ever shown in this city.

W. H. JOHNSON &amp; CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO C. W. DE LAND.

November 10, 1870.

## Dry Goods, Carpets, etc.,

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

## WALKER'S

A large and elegant Stock of DRY GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER, Such as Silks, Silk Pophins, Emp. Cloth, Merinos, Alpaca, Plaid Wool, Poplins, Delains, etc.

Also, Flannels, Cassimere, Cloths, Jeans Cloaking, Shawls, Velvets, etc. I am opening an unusually large and attractive stock of very desirable Fabrics, suitable for this season of the year, which I offer to the Ladies of Covington and vicinity at very low prices.

I have taken much pains in selecting my fall stock, and can safely assure my Customers that they will find it as choice and desirable as the market affords.

I will not enumerate prices, but cordially invite examination of our entire stock, and comparison of any other house, either in Covington or Cincinnati.

JAMES W. WALKER,

Corner of Sixth and Madison streets

COVINGTON, KY.

October 20, 1870—3mo.







\_\_\_\_\_